COMMANDERS DIGEST

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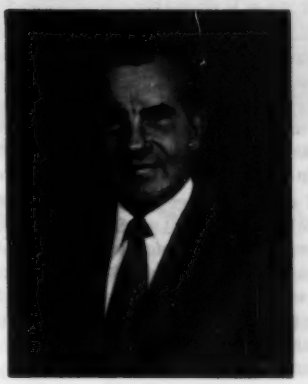
State of the Union Message—1971

'One hundred years ago, Abraham Lincoln stood on a battlefield and spoke of a Government of the people, by the people and for the people. Too often since then, we have become a Nation of the Government, by the Government, and for the Government.

'By enacting these reforms, we can renew that principle that Lincoln stated so simply and so well.

'By giving everyone's voice a chance to be heard, we will have Government that truly is of the people.'

President Nixon — January 22, 1971



Following are major excerpts of President Nixon's State of the Union Message delivered January 22 to a Joint Session of the 92nd Congress:

In these troubled years just past, America has been going through a long nightmare of war and division, of crime and inflation. Even more deeply, we have gone through a long, dark night of the American spirit. But now that night is ending. Now we must let our spirits soar again. Now we are ready for the lift of a driving dream.

The people of this Nation are eager to get on with the quest for greatness. They see challenges, and they are prepared to meet these challenges. It is for us here to open the doors that will set free again the real greatness of this Nation—the genius of the American people.

How shall we meet this challenge? How can we truly open the doors, and set free the full genius of our people?

The way in which the 92nd Congress answers these questions will determine its place in history, when, more importantly, it can determine this nation's place in history as we enter the third century of our independence.

Tonight I shall present to the Congress six great goals. I shall ask not simply for more new programs in the old framework. I shall ask to change the framework of government itself—to reform the entire structure of American Government so we can make it gainfully responsive to the needs and the wishes of the American people . . . .

The present welfare system has become a monstrous, consuming outrage—an outrage against the community, against the taxpayer, and particularly against the children it is supposed to help.

We may honestly disagree, as we do, on what to do about it. But we can all agree that we must meet the challenge, not by pouring more money into a bad program, but by abolishing the present welfare system and adopting a new one.

So let us place a floor under the income of every family with children in America—and without those demeaning, soul-stifling affronts to human dignity that so blight the lives of welfare children today. But let us also establish an effective work requirement.

Let us provide the means by which more can help themselves. This shall be our goal. Let us generously help those who are not able to help themselves. But let us stop helping those who are able to help themselves but refuse to do so.

Full Prosperity In Peacetime

The second great goal is to achieve what Americans have not enjoyed since 1957—full prosperity in peacetime.

The tide of inflation has turned. The rise in the cost of living, which had been gathering dangerous momentum in the late

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Sixties, was reduced last year. Inflation will be further reduced this year.

But as we have moved from runaway inflation toward reasonable price stability, and at the same time as we have been moving from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy, we have paid a price in increased unemployment.

We should take no comfort from the fact that the level of unemployment in this transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy is lower than in any peacetime year of the 1960s.

This is not good enough for the man who is unemployed in the Seventies. We must do better for workers in peacetime and we will do better.

To achieve this, I will submit an expansionary budget this year—one that will help stimulate the economy and thereby open up new job opportunities for millions of Americans.

It will be a full employment budget, a budget designed to be in balance if the economy were operating at its peak potential. By spending as if we were at full employment, we will help to bring about full employment.

I ask the Congress to accept these expansionary policies—to accept the concept of a full employment budget. At the same time, I ask the Congress to cooperate in resisting expenditures that go beyond the limits of the full employment budget. For as we wage a campaign to bring about a widely shared prosperity, we must not re-ignite the fires of inflation and so undermine that prosperity.

With the stimulus and the discipline of a full employment budget; with the commitment of the independent Federal Reserve System to provide fully for the monetary needs of a growing economy; and with a much greater effort on the part of labor and management to make their wage and price decisions in the light of the national interest and their own self-interest—then for the worker, the farmer, the consumer, and for Americans everywhere we shall gain the goal of a new prosperity: more jobs, more income, more profits, without inflation and without war.

This is a great goal, and one that we can achieve together.

Environment

The third great goal is to continue the effort so dramatically begun last year: to restore and enhance our natural environment.

Building on the foundation laid up in the 37-point program that I submitted to Congress last year, I will propose a strong new set of initiatives to clean up our air and water, to combat noise, and to preserve and restore our surroundings.

I will propose programs to make better use of our land, to encourage a balanced national growth—growth that will revitalize our rural heartland and enhance the quality of life in America.

And not only to meet today's needs but to anticipate those of tomorrow, I will put forward the most extensive program ever proposed by a President of the United States to expand the Nation's parks, recreation areas and open spaces in a way that truly brings parks to the people where the people are. For only if we leave a legacy of parks will the next generation have parks to enjoy.

Health And Medical Care

As a fourth great goal, I will offer a far-reaching set of proposals for improving America's health care and making it available more fairly to more people.

I will propose:

—A program to insure that no American family will be prevented from obtaining basic medical care by inability to pay;

—a major increase in and redirection of aid to medical schools, to greatly increase the number of doctors and other health personnel.

—Incentives to improve the delivery of health services, to get more medical care resources into those areas that have not been adequately served, to make greater use of medical assistants and to slow the alarming rise in the costs of medical care;

—New programs to encourage better preventive medicine, by attacking the causes of disease and injury, and by providing incentives to doctors to keep people well rather than just to treat them when they are sick.

I will also ask for an appropriation of an extra $100 million to launch an intensive campaign to find a cure for cancer, and I will ask later for whatever additional funds can effectively be used. The time has come in America when the same kind of concentrated effort that split the atom and took man to the moon should be turned toward conquering this dread disease. Let us make a total national commitment to achieve this goal.

America has long been the wealthiest Nation in the world. Now is the time we became the healthiest Nation in the world.

State And Local Governments

The fifth great goal is to strengthen and to renew our State and local governments.

As we approach the 200th anniversary in 1976, we remember that this Nation launched itself as a loose confederation of separate States, without a workable central government. At that time, the mark of its leaders' visions was that they quickly saw the need to balance the separate powers of the States with a government of central powers.

And so they gave us a Constitution of balanced powers, of unity with diversity—and so clear was their vision that it survives today as the oldest written Constitution still in force in the world.

For almost two centuries since—and dramatically in the 1930's—at those great turning points when the question has been between the States and the Federal Government, that question has been resolved in favor of a stronger central Federal Government.

During this time the Nation grew and the Nation prospered. But one thing history tells us is that no great movement goes in the same direction forever. Nations change, they adapt, or they slowly die.

The time has now come in America to reverse the flow of power and resources from the States and communities to Washington, and start power and resources flowing back from Washington to the States and communities and, more important, to the people all across America.

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"... My trip was indeed heartening and has given me increased confidence . . ."

(Sec. Def. Photos by PHC Thomas J. Mackesy)

Shift From Ground To Air Power In SEA Is Stressed

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird will use air power in Southeast Asia to help fight the enemy, but made it clear that emphasis has shifted away from the reliance on American ground combat forces.

"We are not using any ground combat forces in Cambodia," he said at a Jan. 20 news conference, "and I can assure you that we will not."

Secretary Laird returned from a trip to Paris and Southeast Asia. He reported to President Nixon prior to the talk with reporters.

He said his trip "was indeed heartening and has given me strength and confidence in the accelerated forward progress which is being made in the application of the Nixon Doctrine."

In Bangkok, Thailand, Secretary Laird has said "we are doing what we can to see that the Nixon Doctrine of partnership, of strength, and a willingness to negotiate is understood not only in Asia but throughout the world. As we apply the principles of the Nixon Doctrine our military assistance programs become more important in meeting the treaty obligations which we share with the Thai Government."

In Washington, Secretary Laird said the situation is such that as far as commitments are concerned—"and our obligations in Asia, we are not backing away from any of those treaty obligations which have been passed by the United States Senate, approved under our constitutional process.

"We are making it clear, however, that our assistance will be in the way of material; will be maintained in the form of sea and air power, but that we do not place the reliance on the commitment of ground combat forces that the previous administration did on this area. . . ."

Elaborating on the use of air power in Southeast Asia Secretary Laird said, "I don't want to get into a semantic problem here of what this mission is called, or that mission. I have always called it 'air activities,' (or) 'air support' as far as Cambodia is concerned, and I don't care to get into a question of semantics on that.

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ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on December 31, 1970, based on preliminary reports, was 2,878,779. This represents a decrease of 38,338 from the November 30, 1970, combined strength of 2,917,117.

December strength figures for each service, with month-ago and year-ago figures for comparison, follow:

	December 31 1970 Preliminary	November 30 1970	December 31 1969
Total DoD	2,878,779	2,917,117	3,297,888
Army	1,233,584	1,257,396	1,431,839
Navy	650,224	659,843	721,707
Marine Corps	235,831	236,649	301,675
Air Force	759,140	763,229	842,667

The figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both regulars and reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates including cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

". . . the U.S. will continue to press forward for meaningful negotiations in Paris . . ."

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"We will use air power, and as long as I am serving in this job, I will recommend that we use air power to supplement the South Vietnamese forces, as far as the air campaign in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia (is concerned).

"I think that that is done for a very good reason. As I stated in my report to the President, first to reduce the American casualties and protect American lives as we continue to withdraw and reduce the American presence in Southeast Asia and particularly in Vietnam;

"Secondly, as we continue to see that the Vietnamization program and the success of that program is assured and as Phase II of the Vietnamization program goes forward."

Concerning Vietnamization, Secretary Laird said an early end to Phase I could be seen as the turnover of the ground combat responsibilities to the forces of South Vietnam continues. "This will mean an end to U.S. ground operations with the exception, of course, of the need for a continuing combat security capability to protect our remaining support forces."

Phase II is progressing, he said, but will take a little longer because "of training that is necessary in the logistics, air, and artillery support functions."

Even so, the U.S. was able to transfer in 1970 a considerable number of helicopters over and above the transfer level because of the success of the training programs for pilots, and the training of maintenance crews. Secretary Laird said, "we were also able to push forward ahead of schedule on our logistics support operation and also as far as our artillery support is concerned."

". . . we (will) continue to withdraw and reduce the American presence in Southeast Asia . . ."

The Secretary of Defense said the U.S. will continue to press for meaningful negotiations in Paris, both publicly and privately. "We will move ahead with the turn around of increasing military responsibilities to the South Vietnamese."

While in Paris Secretary Laird touched on the prisoner of war and missing in action situation with U.S. officials. And at a Paris news conference he reported on those discussions. He said:

"We particularly dealt at some length on the efforts which our Government is making on the prisoner of war issue and the tremendous support which we have

". . . We will make an all-out effort for the freedom . . . of prisoners of war . . ."

received throughout the world, from capitals all over the world, from individuals and people all over the world, on the concerns which we have for the safety, the health, the well-being and the importance we attach to the Geneva Conventions as far as the treatment of prisoners of war, and the efforts which we will make on behalf of the protection and the release and the health and well-being of these men, to see that they can once again be free men.

"We will make an all-out effort for the freedom of these prisoners of war, to see that the enemy does live up to the Geneva Conventions."

Freedoms Foundation Winners To Be Announced January 31

Freedoms Foundation has announced that the 1970 principal award winners, whose letters on "Freedom: Privilege or Obligation?" have earned them $1,000 each, are a U.S. Army captain on active duty and a private first class in the Army reserves.

The two top winners will join 11 other military personnel slated to receive awards in the Freedoms Foundation Valley Forge Patriots Category for members of the Armed Forces.

The 1970 winners include four recipients in the Army; Marines, three; Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Army National Guard and Army Reserve Officer Training Corps, one each.

The awardees will be presented their awards at the Freedoms Foundation 22nd Annual National Awards ceremonies at Valley Forge, February 15. They will be honored in Washington, D.C., February 17 with a tour to include a meeting with the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Military Departments and luncheon with members of the U.S. Congress and Freedoms Foundation trustees.

Names of the winners will be announced January 31 over the worldwide facilities of American Forces Radio and Television Service and base newspapers via the American Forces Press Service in Washington.

Freedoms Foundation, founded in 1949, is a nonsectarian, nonprofit and nonpartisan organization dedicated to preserving and perpetuating the American Way of Life.

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The time has come for a new partnership between the Federal Government and the States and localities—a partnership in which we entrust the States and localities with a larger share of the nation's responsibilities, and in which we share our Federal revenues with them so that they can meet those responsibilities.

To achieve this goal, I propose to the Congress tonight that we enact a plan of revenue sharing historic in scope and bold in concept.

All across America today, States and cities are confronted with a financial crisis. Some have already been cutting back on essential services—for example, just recently San Diego and Cleveland cut back on trash collection. Most are caught between the prospects of bankruptcy on the one hand and adding to an already crushing tax burden on the other. . . .

Now the time has come to take a new direction, and once again to introduce a new and more creative balance to our approach to government.

So let us put the money were the needs are. And let us put the power to spend it where the people are.

I propose that the Congress make a $16 billion investment in renewing State and local government. $5 billion of this will be in new and unrestricted funds to be used as the States and localities see fit. The other $11 billion will be provided by allocating $1 billion of new funds and converting one-third of the money going to the present narrow-purpose aid programs into Federal revenue sharing funds for six broad purposes—for urban development, rural development, education, transportation, job training and law enforcement—but with the States and localities making their own decisions on how it should be spent within each category.

Next Fiscal Year

For the next fiscal year, this would increase total Federal aid to the States and localities more than 25 per cent over the present level.

The revenue sharing proposals I send to the Congress will include the safeguards against discrimination that accompany all other Federal funds allocated to the States. Neither the President nor the Congress nor the conscience of this Nation can permit money which comes from all the people to be used in a way which discriminates against some of the people.

The Federal Government will still have a large and vital role to play in achieving our national progress. Established functions that are clearly and essentially Federal in nature will still be performed by the Federal Government. New functions that need to be sponsored or performed by the Federal Government—such as those I have urged tonight in welfare and health—will be added to the Federal agenda. Whenever it makes the best sense for us to act as a whole nation, the Federal Government should and will lead the way. But where State or local governments can better do what needs to be done, let us see that they have the resources to do it there.

Under this plan, the Federal Government will provide the States and localities with more money and less interference—and by cutting down the interference the same amount of money will go a lot further.

Let us share our resources:

Let us share them to rescue the States and localities from the brink of financial crisis.

Let us share them to give homeowners and wage earners a chance to escape from ever-higher property taxes and sales taxes.

Let us share our resources for two other reasons as well.

The first of these reasons has to do with government itself, and the second has to do with each of us, with the individual.

Let's face it. Most Americans today are simply fed up with government at all levels. They will not—and they should not—continue to tolerate the gap between promise and performance in government.

The fact is that we have made the Federal Government so strong it grows muscle-bound and the States and localities so weak they approach impotence.

If we put more power in more places, we can make government more creative in more places. For that way we multiply the number of people with the ability to make things happen—and we can open the way to a new burst of creative energy throughout America.

Historic Shift

The final reason I urge this historic shift is much more personal, for each and every one of us.

As everything seems to have grown bigger, and more complex in America, as the forces that shape our lives seem to have grown more distant and more impersonal, a great feeling of frustration has crept across this land.

Whether it is the working man who feels neglected, the black man who feels oppressed, or the mother concerned about her children, there has been a growing feeling that *"things are in the saddle, and ride mankind."*

Millions of frustrated young Americans today are crying out—asking not what will government do for me, but what can I do, how can I contribute, how can I matter?

And so let us answer them. Let us say to them and to all Americans: *"We hear you. We will give you a chance. We are going to give you a new chance to have more to say about the decisions that affect your future—a chance to participate in government—because we are going to provide more centers of power where what you do can make a difference that you can see and feel in your own life and the life of your whole community."*

The further away government is from people, the stronger government becomes and the weaker people become. And a Nation with a strong government and a weak people is an empty shell.

I reject the patronizing idea that government in Washington,

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THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

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D.C. is inevitably more wise, more honest and more efficient than government at the local or State level. The honesty and efficiency of government depends on people. Government at all levels has good people and bad people. And the way to get more good people into government is to give them more opportunity to do good things.

The idea that a bureaucratic elite in Washington knows best what is best for people everywhere and that you cannot trust local governments is really a contention that you cannot trust the people to govern themselves. This notion is completely foreign to the American experience. Local government is the government closest to the people, it is most responsive to the individual person. It is people's government in a far more intimate way than the government in Washington can ever be.

People came to America because they wanted to determine their own future rather than to live in a country where others determined their future for them.

What this change means is that once again in America we are placing our trust in people.

I have faith in people. I trust the judgments of people. Let us give the people of America a chance, a bigger voice in deciding for themselves those questions that so greatly affect their lives.

Federal Government Reform

The sixth great goal is a complete reform of the Federal Government itself.

Based on a long and intensive study with the aid of the best advice obtainable, I have concluded that a sweeping reorganization of the Executive Branch is needed if the Government is to keep up with the times and with the needs of the people.

I propose, therefore, that we reduce the present 12 Cabinet Departments to eight.

I propose that the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense and Justice remain, but that all the other departments be consolidated into four: Human Resources, Community Development, Natural Resources, and Economic Development.

Let us look at what these would be:

—*First,* a department dealing with the concerns of people—as individuals, as members of a family—a department focused on human needs.

—*Second,* a department concerned with the community—rural communities and urban communities—and with all that it takes to make a community function as a community.

—*Third,* a department concerned with our physical environment, with the preservation and balanced use of those great natural resources on which our nation depends.

—And *fourth,* a department concerned with our prosperity—with our jobs, our businesses, and those many activities that keep our economy running smoothly and well.

Under this plan, rather than dividing up our departments by narrow subjects, we would organize them around the great purposes of government. Rather than scattering responsibility by adding new levels of bureaucracy, we would focus and concentrate the responsibility for getting problems solved.

With these four departments, when we have a problem we will know where to go—and the department will have the authority and the resources to do something about it.

Over the years we have added departments and created agencies, at the Federal level, each to serve a new constituency, to handle a particular task—and these have grown and multiplied in what has become a hopeless confusion of form and function.

The time has come to match our structure to our purpose—to look with a fresh eye, to organize the government by conscious, comprehensive design to meet the new needs of a new era.

One hundred years ago, Abraham Lincoln stood on a battlefield and spoke of a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Too often since then, we have become a Nation of the Government, by the Government, and for the Government.

By enacting these reforms, we can renew that principle that Lincoln stated so simply and so well.

Chance To Be Heard

By giving everyone's voice a chance to be heard, we will have government that truly is of the people.

By creating more centers of meaningful power, more places where decisions that really count can be made, by giving more people a chance to do something, we can have government that truly is by the people.

And by setting up a completely modern, functional system of government at the national level, we in Washington will at last be able to provide government that is truly for the people.

I realize that what I am asking is that not only the Executive Branch in Washington but that even this Congress will have to change by giving up some of its power.

Change is hard. But without change there can be no progress. And for each of us the question then becomes, not "Will change cause me inconvenience?" but "Will change bring progress for America?"

Giving up power is hard. But I would urge all of you, as leaders of this country, to remember that the truly revered leaders in world history are those who gave power to people, and not those who took it away.

As we consider these reforms we will be acting, not for the next two years or the next ten years, but for the next hundred years.

So let us approach these six great goals with a sense, not only of this moment in history, but also of history itself.

Let us act with the willingness to work together and the vision and the boldness and the courage of those great Americans who met in Philadelphia almost 190 years ago to write a Constitution.

Let us leave a heritage as they did—not just for our children but for millions yet unborn—of a nation where every American will have a chance not only to live in peace and to enjoy

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prosperity and opportunity, but to participate in a system of government where he knows not only his votes but his ideas count—a system of government which will provide the means for America to reach heights of achievement undreamed of before.

Those men who met in Philadelphia left a great heritage because they had a vision—not only of what the nation was, but of what it could become.

As I think of that vision, I recall that America was founded as the land of the open door—as a haven for the oppressed, a land of opportunity, a place of refuge and hope.

When the first settlers opened the door of America three and a half centuries ago, they came to escape persecution and to find opportunity—and they left wide the door of welcome for others to follow.

When the 13 colonies declared their independence almost two centuries ago, they opened the door to a new vision of liberty and of human fulfillment—not just for an elite, but for all.

To the generations that followed, America's was the open door that beckoned millions from the old world to the new in search of a better life, a freer life, and fuller life, and in which, by their own decisions, they could shape their own destinies.

For the Black American, the Indian, the Mexican-American, and for those others in our land who have not had an equal chance, the Nation at last has begun to confront the need to press open the door to full and equal opportunity, and of human dignity.

For all Americans, with these changes I have proposed tonight we can open the door to a new era of opportunity. We can open the door to full and effective participation in the decisions that affect their lives. We can open the door to a new partnership among governments at all levels, between those governments and the people themselves. And by so doing, we can open wide the doors of human fulfillment for millions of people here in America now and in the years to come.

DoD Health Secretary Outlines Four Basic Needs

There are four basic responsibilities required of the medical communities, both civilian and military, to provide modern, up-to-date medical care, according to Dr. Louis M. Rousselot, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment.

The responsibilities involve:

- High-quality medical and health services;
- High-quality medical and allied health research;
- A continuing educational program; and
- Effective and efficient medical management systems.

Dr. Rousselot discussed his points in an address on "Opportunities and Responsibilities in Military Medicine" before the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry in late January.

Military Domain

In his talk, Dr. Rousselot included a fifth responsibility that he said was exclusively in the domain of the military: **"Field medicine—the ready ability of military medicine to support military forces in the field."**

As for the opportunities afforded the medical profession by the military, the Assistant Secretary used a map depicting the location of military medical facilities throughout the world.

"It is clear," he said, "that opportunities exist in many parts of the world sufficient to suit the geographical whims of practically any physician."

To attract qualified professional and technical personnel, Dr. Rousselot said that the military must afford every opportunity for such people "to attain professional excellence and recognition." He added that that was ". . . but one of a number of measures which will be necessary to more nearly attain the much-desired goal of an all-voluntary military service."

Contributions Made

Regarding research, the doctor said: *"The contributions to medical science made by our military physicians rank among the most significant to improve the health of the world's population."*

He recounted several specific current and continuing advances, brought about by research—sometimes in the field—which have extended beyond strictly military applications, and cited representative examples in the realms of infectious diseases and surgery of trauma.

"Modern management of cholera (which has lowered the mortality rate in aggressively-treated cases from over 50 per cent to less than 1 per cent) is a prime result of the work of Army and Navy medical research units at home and in Southeast Asia," he said.

"(Military) studies of tropical and other exotic diseases . . . have important civilian as well as military implications . . . Illness, particularly the diarrheal disorders and malaria, are still, as in all past conflicts, the major medical problems faced by our forces overseas," he continued.

"Diseases due to infectious agents have contributed over three-fourths of Vietnam hospital admissions, while battle casualties represented less than one-fourth of our hospital admissions.

"Our physicians," he said, "are assimilating much newer knowledge of the vectors involved in malaria, amebiasis, rabies, melioidosis, arbovirus diseases and the bacterial diarrheal disorders."

Disease Named

Dr. Rousselot mentioned a hitherto unknown, but important, endemic disease in the Philippines—caused by an organism named Capillaria Philippinensis—the eiology of which was recently determined and identified by Naval Medical Research personnel at Taipei, Taiwan.

As further research examples, Dr. Rousselot said: "The Army Transfusion Research Laboratory at Ft. Knox and the Navy's Blood Preservation Laboratory in Chelsea, Boston, are leaders in the field of developing improved methods

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of blood preservation, fractionation and administration.

"Basic research by Army scientists into the nature of meningitis bacteria has led to an effective group 'A' polysaccharide vaccine against this serious disease. . . ."

He also said that active work was being pursued toward the development of effective vaccines against various forms of acute respiratory diseases, including many of the dreaded influenzal virus infections.

The Assistant Secretary indicated that "The Army is currently conducting a large, controlled study to validate the effectiveness of gamma globulin in the prevention of viral hepatitis."

Technical Assistance

Continuing, Dr. Rousselot said, "During the past three years, we have provided technical assistance and vaccine to our South American neighbors (including Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, British Honduras, El Salvador and Mexico) to assist them in the control of outbreaks of Venezuelan equine encephalitis. . . . We have furnished and supervised the administration of almost one million doses of the vaccine, which is highly protective, and (which is) the product of medical research at our Army Research Institute of Infectious Diseases."

The doctor discussed advances in the management of trauma, terming it "a major factor in the high quality of military medical care . . . the logistics of casualty transfer from battlefield directly to the fixed hospital."

In the Republic of Vietnam, he explained, "This is accomplished by a system of rapid medical evacuation by helicopter.

Burn Casualties

At the Brooke Hospital burn unit, Dr. Rousselot said, a topical antibacterial preparation—sulfamylon—has been perfected and extensively tested on Vietnam burn casualties, resulting "in a marked reduction in morbidity and mortality that usually follows major infected burns."

Many of the recently-learned principles are now being studied and tested for application to communities here and aboard.

"We are not apart from," he asserted, "but a part of, the national health team."

U.S. Navy Officer Is Named Commander Of NATO Force

Captain Raymond W. Allen, USN, left, assumes command of the Standing Naval Force Atlantic from Canadian Forces Commodore Douglas S. Boyle, right.

For the first time in its brief history, an American naval officer has assumed command of NATO's Standing Naval Force Atlantic in official change-of-command ceremonies in Rotterdam which took place January 19.

Captain Raymond Walter Allen, USN, became the fourth NATO force commander when he relieved Commodore Douglas S. Boyle, Canadian Forces. Commodore Boyle has been at the helm of the squadron since January 1970.

Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT) is under the operational command of NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, U.S. Navy Admiral Charles K. Duncan, whose headquarters are in Norfolk, Va. He delegates control for day-to-day operations to the Commander in Chief, Eastern Atlantic, Royal Naval Admiral Sir William O'Brien, in Northwood, England.

The force is the world's first multination naval squadron to be formed on a permanent basis in peacetime and, since it was first activated in January 1968, in Portland, England, has enhanced existing cooperation, standardization and training between the navies of NATO member nations.

On hand for the Rotterdam ceremony were destroyers and frigates from Norway (Ironheim and Narvik), the Netherlands (Isaac Sweers), the United Kingdom (Lowestoft), and the United States (Bigelow). The destroyer USS Bigelow will be the squadron flagship. The Federal German Ship Lubeck will join STANAVFORLANT in the near future.

During the past year Standing Naval Force ships steamed nearly 50,000 nautical miles taking part in various national and NATO sponsored exercises and visited 26 different ports. Approximately 1700 officers and enlisted ratings make up the force's complement.

Captain Allen commanded U.S. Navy Destroyer Squadron 20, out of Newport, R.I., prior to being appointed to the NATO maritime post.

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